### THE CRISIS.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions to Major Anderson Not Yet Decided on.

The President Anxious to Avoid Bloodshed.

Officeholders Holding Secession Sentiments to be Removed.

Departure of Southern Members of Congress.

# THE EFFECT OF SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Commissioners from the Seceding States to Europe.

Seizure of a Navy Yard and Fort in Florida.

### TROUBLE ANTICIPATED IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE DEPENCES OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

WARHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1861. The administration have not yet decided upon the instructions asked for by Major Anderson. The great point hich the President is aiming at, and is desirous of ef-cting, is to avoid bloodshed and the horrors of civil

batteries upon Fort Moultrie and the city of Charleston, as soon as he heard the firing from Fort Moultrie upon

torse his action, and will so inform him. The President has been unofficially advised that an offipecting the condition of affairs in Charleston harbor he President will hear what he has to say, and may pos-

on until the officer arrives. In his despatches just received, Major Anderson reite rates what he has heretofore said to the War Department and to the President—that he was in want of nothing, nd had the Charleston authorities not interrupted the ercourse with Fort Sumter, the government would have been informed correctly, and the steamer would

the difficulties would have been prevented. Seward's speech continues to be the theme of com ment in nearly every circle. A careful reading of it it falls far short of the great and vital questions at issue. They assert that if he really desired a settlement and restoration of peace to our distracted country, he ought to have come boldly and squarely to the point. But as it is he has satisfied scarcely any one.

Last night there was a conference of quite a number of members and Senators from the border States, and another conference was held to-day. Seward's speech was considerably commented upon, and they all agreed that It did not reach the disease. They came to the couclesion that unless Seward and the party leaders advanced another step, and a copted either Crittenden's plan or a re-storation of the Kissouri line to the Pacino, the affect clave States would be out of the Union before the 4th of

Dudley Mann leaves here for Europe this coming week. He goes out as commissioner on the part of South Caand more particularly in regard to opening com-

mercial facilities and direct trade with the South. T. Butler King has been appointed commissioner on the part of Georgia for a similar purpose, and will leave for Europe in a few days. Other Southern States are taking the initiative steps for the same line of policy. It is said they have positive assurances from the leading European governments that they will treat with them upon thes whicets and render them all the aid in their power. Our government has been made aware of the above facts but as yet has taken no action upon the matter. Mr. in will probably address letters to some of our Ministers to the leading Courts of Europe, which may

as is ascribed to them, to pause for a time. Georgia. He does not intend to return. Georgia, he says, will be out of the Union in less than ten days. Gen. Harney is here on business connected with the The government has withdrawn most of

the troops in his department. Three companies arrived The border States of Virginia and Maryland are very much exasperated at the course Gen. Scott is pursuing

in stationing in this city and on their frontier a military force under his immediate command. Rumors and reports are as plenty as blackberries

August that the steamships Star of the West and Fulton we been ordered to return to Charleston. There is not a shadow of foundation for such reports. A despatch order had been made, and it was flatly contradicted

The report that the members of Congress from the se celling States would remain here to embarrass legislation is untrue. Mesers. Barksdale and Singleton, of Missis sippi, Moore and Clopton of Ambama, and others of th House, leave on Monday. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, goes on Tuesday. Senator Davie, of Mississippi, is con ned to his house by a severe attack of neuralgia. H will go as seen as he recovers.

Authentic accounts from Mississippi report appre hended trouble if the State levies duties on vessels from above, bound south, which is avowed to be the intentic

isaac H. Kallock, Esq., of Leavenworth, Kansus, Baptist coilege in Kansas, having the appointment general agent of the same. He is negotiating a treaty for twenty thousand acres of land belonging to the Otlawa endians, a delegation from whom is here with him. His business mosts the approval of the government, and is likely to be successfully concluded.

Lieut. General Scott is still engaged making prepara-Washington, consequent on the present political agitation. Effective military forces are to be posted in the several parts of the city. It is not probable that any but regular troops and the militia will be employed for the purpose. Light Artillery company A, Second regiment, Captain

Two other companies from Leavenworth have proc

As a general debate will take place on the Army bill in the House to morrow, a large number of the members are preparing themselves accordingly. It will involve

ne present agitating questions. It is said that Major Anderson was an army lieute in the company commanded by Mr. Dix, now Secretary

I learn that Mr. Clayton, First Assistant Secretary of

the Treasury, was removed yesterday, but do not learn who his successor is to be. Reports about the public buildings being strongly

marded are highly exaggerated.

The Navy bill, which passed the House yesterday, ap propriates nearly \$11,000,000. It is of the usual character; no new principle incorporated. All the many yard are provided for, but at reduced amounts.

Westroom, Jan. 13, 1861.

A movement is on foot to remove all the office holders in the several departments of the government here who belong to seceding States, and all others in favor of second sion who do not declare positively, either by oath or at execution of the laws. It is a singular fact, and is the subject of deep complaint by those here who are layed to the Union, that nearly all the clerks who are the fero for disunion and declare in favor of the course pursued receiving their salaries. One of this class of men was denounced by a loyal Virginian a day or two since as occupying no better position than that of a robber upon the

public treasury.

Governor Medill, Comptroller of the Treasury, was presented by Judge Bryan, of Alabama, as agent, with a war-rant for sixty thousand dollars. This amount was claimed by certain parties in Alabama for printing. Gov. Medili refused to pay it, alleging that it was bogus. Mr. Clayton, First Assistant of the Treasury, called upon Medill to know by what authority he, the Comptroller, refused to pass an account that bore the signature of Secretary Thomas Governor Medill replied that he was the best judge of the business of his own department. He expressed the spinion that the account was a fraud, and and authorize its payment until Mr. Dix, the new Treasurer, returns from New York, exit and authorizes him (Medill) to pass the warrant. Clayton was quite indignant. It is said that the claim is so glaringly a fraud that General Dix vill repudiate it as Governor Medill has done, and in lew of this fact it is the creater wonder that Mr. Thomas, the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, gave it

While Mr. Thomas was Secretary of the Treasury, two aundred thougand dollars were removed from the vanit of the Treasury in this city to the Sub-Treasury in New Orleans, and for what purpose it is difficult to ascertain. Of course the opinion is freely exessed, in times like these, that this deposit was made n New Orleans to be seized by the secessionists for

The New York loan takers paid the balance of three nillions one hundred thousand dollars, due on the 5th inst., being secured at the Sub-Treasury to New York, and a promise was made to them that there should be a change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, hence the eval of Mr. Thomas and the appointment of General

their leave of the Senate to-morrow, and the Senators and representative of Alabama and Florida will do like-

Mr. Lincoln requested Mr. Cameron to decline, states the case a little too strong. Mr. Cameron visited springle of Upon his arrival there Mr. Lincoln promptly stated to im that he had invited him to come and see him m order to tender him (Cameron) a place in his (Lincoln's) Cabinet, and for the further object of counselling with him at that time. Before Mr. Cameron left Springfield Mr. Lincoln placed a letter in his hands tendering him a place in the Cabinet, and named the Treasury or War him. Without accepting the place, Mr. Cameron returned to Washington and decided in his own mind, and so expressed himself to some of his personal friends, that he uid accept Mr. Lincoln's invitation, but he never accepted the place officially in writing to Mr. Lincoln. A ew days elapsed when events occurred in Pennsylvania relating to the position which it was supposed Mr. Cameron would have, which led the latter to believe that Mr. Lincoln would be greatly embarrassed if he (Cameron) accepted the piece tendered to him, and consequently h notified Mr, Lincoln by letter that he should decline going into his Cabinet. By this prompt act of General Cameron's he not only relieves Mr. Lincoln from any unpleasant complication, but decidedly spikes the guns of

embled last night in the Post Office Committee Room of ter nuffering several lectures on the mode and manner by port of their caucus one week previous, consented to lisourfor the space of thirty minutes to Mr. Etheridge in dvocacy of his proposition which he attempted to offer

in the House some days since.

Mr. Etheridge showed good and sufficient reason why relies, to arrange some system with foreign should be submitted to by the republicans, and you need not governments respecting their varied interests, be surprised if on to-morrow the rules of the Huase are it, and Mr. Etheridge is allowed to offer his plan of settlement, which is as follows:-

trol within the States, the relations established or recog nized by the law of any State respecting persons held to

Second-Congress shall have no power to interfere with or abolish slavery in navy yards, arsenals, forts or other places ceded to the United States. The relations recognized by the laws of any State within such places are [situate respecting persons held to service or la

Third-Congress shall have no power to interefere with or abolish the relations recognized by the laws of the District of Columbia respecting persons held to servee or labor without the consent of the States of Maryland said District and without making just compensation in

removal or transportation from one State to another of persons held to service or labor.

Figh.—The immigration or importation from abroad of persons held to service or labor for life or for a term of years, or of persons intended to be so held and carried to any of the States or Territories belonging to the United States, is perpetually prohibited, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary to make said prohibition effective.

Territories of the United States shall bereafter be acquired or annexed to the United States, unless the same be done by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or the same be acquired by treaty by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate.

Seventh-The second section of the fourth article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows .- Persons charged with any State offence, felony or particular crime against any of the said States, who shall scape from justice, and who shall be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be returned to the State having jurisdiction of the crime of which he

Eighth-The first section of the second article of the astitution shall be so amended as to provide as follow - Fach State shall appoint by its Legislature two electors of President and Vice President of the United States and an additional number of such electors equal to the whole number of members from each State in the House of Representives, shall be respectively chosen by the voters of each Congressional district into which the

State is divided. The caucus agreed to nothing fearing that if they did t would get into the HELLE, but the members had a quiet informal understanding that they would do a good thing for once at the expense of not having their names in the HERALD, and so they come to a general understan ing that if an opportunity offered they would boldly vote to suspend the rules if the Herano correspondent did see

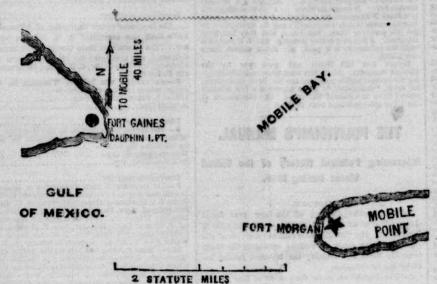
Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, was among the speakers. Great anxiety was manifested by the other members to know what he was going to say. It turned out that he said nothing but wished to know what others were going to say. The other members coincided in what Mr. Adams said and the caucus adjourned.

The Committee of Thirty-three will try to report to-morrow. Tappan, of New Hampshire, and Washburn, of Wisconsin, will present one minority report against all compromises, and Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, will present another minority report adhering strictly to the Territorial policy of the Chicago platform, but yielding other

at the Treasury yesterday, and a draft was sent him on the Sub-Treasury at Charleston. It is said, not jocceely, that the Governor will have hard "pickens" to get his

# THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE TROOPS.



There is a new project on foot, no less important than the general government, with the consent of the owners, to purchase their slaves. Several leading citizens of Baltimore had an interview

yesterday with certain Northern members of Congress to ascertain their opinion-a better opinion-whether chase the slaves in those States at a fair price, if the owners would consent to sell them and then to retain as hired servants. The Congressmen gave an affirmative answer, and thought the people of the North would cheerfully acquiesce in the proposition to be dissolved Maryland, as a slave state, wou'd go with the South, though her interests and geographical posicontinues or divides, slavery is felt to be an incubus on the prosperity of Maryland. Slavery is slowly dying out, having decreased six thousand in the la ide. It was stated at the conference that there were only eighty thousand slaves in the State, which, at \$500 per head, old and young, a higher price than they will dollars. A duty of ten per cent on the four hundred millions of annual imports would pay for them in a single year. One per cent duty would pay the interest on the bonds and create a sinking fund that would liquidate the le in a few years. The Baltimore gentlemen remarked that, opce a free State, Northern capital, skill. labor and enterprise would flow in a broad stream into Maryland, property would enhance, business improve and white population rapidly increase; Baltimore would soon rival Philadelphia as a manufacturing city, and Maryland would be converted into a garden to supply the wants of

Delaware has only two thousand slaves. One million of dollars would indemnify the owners and make her a

Missouri has but one hundred thousand slaves. Fifty millions would pay for them and make her rival Illinois in wealth, population and improvement. Thus less than one hundred millions would rid them all of an institution for which neither their climate nor products are suited, and bestow on them the advantages of free labor. The Baltimoreans said that free trade and direct taxation will become the established policy of a Southern confederacy as it will be ruled by the South Caroline cotion States school of political economists. The federal expenses of a Southern confederacy would not be less than thirty millions a year of which Maryland would have to pay two millions. Her present State taxes are three hundred and sixty thou sand per year; hence her taxes would be increased six fold, while her manufacturing interests would be destroyed under the operation of free trade and direct taxa-Kentucky and Masouri each three millions, and little Delaware one quarter of a million of dollars.

Those border States could only escape from this Juggeruant machine by secoding from the cotton confederacy and reuniting with the "Stars and Stripes," or setting up for themselves. In either event, what would become for Maryland was to sell her slaves, employ the proceeds to build manufactories and improve forms, and place herself in the society of the great family of free labor States, partake of their prosperity and enjoy their powerful protection and friendship.

### REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The last news by the steamer Nashville from New York reports the Brooklyn off Cape Romain. Last night was quiet. The excitement of the people has subsided, and there are great hopes that the ultimatum of South Carolina, sent to Washington by Messrs. Hayne and Hall, will

Eight working men from Fort Sumter came away last night in a boat. Four are in the city, and four ore to go to New York in the steamer Marion. They report the soldiers on short allowance

The steamer Clinch, under a white flag, in command of Commissary General Hatch, went to Fort Sumter this evening. Den't know what for. Nobedy knows except

THE POSITION OF GOVERNOR HICKS, OF

MARYLAND.

Mr. Seward's speech was published in this city yester day and was generally read, producing a favorable im-pression withal, though some think it rather inexplicit and not advocating sufficient concessions to satisfy the ultra disunionists. Those who love the Union, of all

Gov. Hicks is now here, and the committee appointed by the recent State Convention have had an inteview with him, and presented the resolutions asking him to regarding the calling of a State Convention. The inter view was pleasant, but the Governor refuses to respond favorably. He is unyielding in his determination against convening the Legislature or calling a Convention with

#### FLORIDA FORTS TAKEN. PENSACOLA, Jun. 13, 1861.

Fort Barrancos and the navy yard were taken yester. day by the Alabama and Florida troops.

THE CONVENTION BILL PASSED IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1861.
The Senate last night passed the House Convention bill

#### with an amendment fixing the 13th of February for the assembling of the convention. SEWARD'S SPEECH IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1861. Senator Seward's speech has been the all-absorbing ceded on all sides to be a splendid production, while its conciliatory spirit is highly commended. It fails, howpublicans, who declare that he has lowered the party standard and taken a long step backward from the true

republican position.

The more conservative republicans endorse his propositions, and they will press an early vote on the Robin-

The weather is of almost Arctic severity to-day. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

The troops from Kansas arrived last night, Company H, Record artillery, Colonel Brooks commanding, 67 men; Company I, Light artillery, Lioutenant Jam

pay, as it is reported that the Sub-Treasury at Charles-fry, 84 men. Total 238 men and 121 horses. Company ton has been seized. H, together with the marines who came from Washington in the early part of the week to guard Fort McHenry proceeded to Washington by special train. The other two companies proceeded to garrison Fort McHenry, where a large number of persons were attracted to day to view the troops.

Active preparations are making by the government at Annapolis, the cannon from the frigate Constitution lying there being placed on board the practice ship Preble, and the revenue cutter station been placed in strict naval discipline. Nothing is allowed to approach her without being hailed by sentries.

## NATIONAL AIRS HISSED IN PHILADELPHIA

Last evening, during a dramatic performance at the Academy of Music, the national airs, "Hail Columbia, "Yankee Doodle," &c., played by the band, were hissed by a party of men in the galleries, creating intense ex-citement among the audience. Order was only preserved by the immediate ejection of the offendere.

### ADDITIONAL RESIGNATIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The resignation of another gallant officer of the United tates navy-Lieut. Thomas B. Huger, of South Carolina, who is at present on board of a United States ship in the Bay of Naples—has been delivered to the Secretary of written some months ago, and left with a relative, to be delivered at the proper time.

Captain Victor M. Randolph, of Virginia, has resigned and has offered his services to Alabama.

James L. Hoole, of Alabama, a graduate of the Naval School at Annapolis, but at present a midshipman on board the steamship Susquehanna, in the Mediterranean, has through his father, B. J. Hoole, Esq., tendered his

services to the Governor of Alabama Cadet James G. Cowan, of Alabama, has resigned his post at the West Point Military Academy and returned ome, where he will telder his services to the Governor of his State.

### MOBILE AND ITS DEFENCES.

The city of Nobile contains nearly 20,000 tahabitants, and on a beautiful and extended plain, elevated fifteen feet pove the highest tides; open to refreshing breezes fro the bay, and commanding a beautiful prospect. The city neatly built, is lighted with gas, and supplied with purwater, brough through from pipes from a spring eight miles distant. Mobile is, next to New Orleans, the great cotton mart of the South; its experts amount to from sixteen to twenty millions of dollars annually. WOUTER RAY.

Mobile bay is thirty miles long, measuring from its of Dauphia Island. On the bar, near the mouth of the urse of the ship channel in entering the bay is close up to Mobile point, and directly under the guns of FORT MORGAN.

The principal fortification guarding the mouth of Mo bile bay is Fort Morgan. It is located on Mobile Point, on the site of old Fort Boyer, of 1814 memory-a long, low, sandy peninsula, between the Gulf of Mexico on the The Point is the eastern limit of the entrance to Mobile bay. As the site of Fort Morgan is is historic, we subjoin the following brief sketch of its importance in the war of

On September 14, 1814, a British fleet of four ves carrying ninety-two guns, attacked Fort Boyer, a small redoubt. This redoubt was garrisoned by only one hun-dred and twenty Americans—officers included—under the ommand of Major Lawrence, and its armament was but twenty small pieces of cannon, some of which were almost entirely useless, and most of them poorly mount ed, in batteries hastily thrown up, and leaving ncovered from the knee upward, while the enemy's land force, acting in concert with the ships, consisted of twenty artillerists with a battery of two guns, and seven hundred and thirty marines, Indians and negroes. His ships carried five hundred and ninety men in all. This immense dis parity of numbers and strength did not allow to the British military and naval commanders the slightest apprehension that four British ships, carrying ninety-two guns and a land force somewhat exceeding seven bundred combatants, could fail in reducing a small work mounting only twenty short carronades and defended by a furnaces for heating shot, or casemates to cover them-selves from rockets and shells. Nevertheless the enemy was completely repulsed; the British commodore's was entirely destroyed. The enemy's loss in killed and the American loss was only eight or nine.

The present fortification is of a star form, built o Northern granite, and is, we believe, embrasured for ontier of guns, in casemated bombproof roofs, and another tier of guns open air or en butlette. On the exterior the fort is a ditch and glacis extending entirely around it There are other advanced works on the counter ap and it therefore affords little advantage ground to

| 178 ARMAM                          |                 |      |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
|                                    |                 | un   |
| Iron forty-two-pounders            | *************** | . 1  |
| Iron twenty-four-pounders          |                 | . 4  |
| Eighteen-pounders                  |                 |      |
|                                    |                 |      |
| Brass field pieces for flanking de |                 |      |
|                                    |                 |      |
| Brass flanking howitzers           |                 |      |
| Eight inch howitzers, heavy        |                 | -    |
| Thirteen inch mortars              |                 | 211  |
| Ten inch mortars, heavy            |                 | BS   |
| Ten inch mortars, light            |                 |      |
|                                    |                 |      |
| Eight inch mortars, light,         |                 | £2   |
| Sixteen inch stone mortars         | *************** |      |
| Coehorn mortars                    |                 | 1133 |
|                                    |                 |      |

ament of the work are within its walls, but were recently with the exception of a few guns en barbels, dismounted The Alabama State troops, however, are busy in mount ing the guas, and by this time have forty or fifty of then commanding the entrance to Mobile bay. There are about five thousand shot and shells in the fort, and addi tions have been made to this within the past week. I will require the sum of \$50,000 for making changes for and for extensive repairs required for the preservation

racks, storehouses and magazines, and furnaces for heating hot abot. The entire work cost the federal go vernment one and a quarter million of dollars.

Total in garrison ..... A tug propeller serves as an errand best between the fort and Mobile, and keeps the garrison daily supplied with fresh food and other necessaries or comforts.

This work is the other defence to Mobile bay. It is situated on Dauphin's Island Point, three miles and onefourth from and nearly opposite Fort Morgan. This fort is now onder construction, and when finished will mount eighty-nine guns. The chief engineer of the Corps of Engineers, in his report to the Secretary of War in 1860 says of the work: - "Operations were resumed in January. 1860. The west bastion has been raised five minutes and six seconds, the magazine arch turned, four flank howter embrasures built, and the main arch commenced. The main arches of the north, south and northeas bastiens have been turned, and the planks and piers of se bustions built up ready for the arches of the flank ing guns. The side walls of the north and west posterm have been built, the arch of the west postern turned and four iron gates for posterns made and hung. Th gorge curtain has been raised three minutes six seconds: the brick facing of the southwest curtain has been raised four minutes three seconds, and backed with concrete for one foot in height, and the brick facing of the north ha of north curtain has been raised three minutessix seconds The parade has been thoroughly graded, the earth bemeenbanked in the ramparts, and the wharf has been repaired so as to allow of the receipt of materials. With the funds at present available it is expected that the scarp wall will be completed and embanked to a suff mounted on temporary platforms in case of To complete the work, with the exception to further ac commodate the garrison, the officer in charge estimates that the sum of \$65,000 will be required."

### THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Debarkation of the Troops and Return of the Vessel to Her Dock-The Cold Snap of Saturday Night-The Crowds to See Her Yesterday-How She Appears in Port-The Mark of the Cannon-Ball

The Star of the West, now surrounded with uncomn Charleston, finally returned to her dock at the foot of Warren street yesterday morning, where large num-bers wended their way during the day to see her. The gates on the upper end of the dock, however, were closed against all unauthorized applicants for admission. compelling those whose curiosity had brought them to the spot to content themselves with looking at her stern

THE MARK OF THE CANNON BALL

is upon the port side, facing the dock, and was consequently visible only from within the forbidden enclosure. She bears no other traces of damage from the firing. The dint referred to is a little forward of the wheeling under one of the portholes, and about three or four fee from the surface of the water. It is elliptically or egg shaped, showing that the ball struck the vessel obliquety, at an angle of about thirty or forty inches with the keel, and in a direction from the stern towards the bow. The impression of the ball, which must have been an eighteen-pounder is about six inches wide at its broadest portion and about nine or ten inches in length. The missile sank into the wood only to the depth of about half its own diameter, showing that its force was considerably spent on reaching

THE DEBARKATION OF THE TROOPS was accomplished at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning. During the previous night the Star of the West was considerably inconvenienced by the large masses of

ice foating in the river, and two anchors were wrenched away. She left her anchorage in the harborposition she had maintained since her arrivaland steamed into the slack water to avoid the flors of ice. She then passed down the bay to Robbin's Reef, and thence back to a point a little above Governor's Island, where, about three o'clock yesterday morning, the steamtug came alongside to take of the soldiers; but the commanding officer, doming it an unpropitious moment on account of the terrille frost, and vessel describe the cold at this time as of undsual severity. The sides of the ship were covered with ice, while the whiskers of the officers on duty were congealed with phere during Saturday afternoon that a stove had to be

After leaving Governor's Island the Star of the West steamed for the slack water off the Jersey shore, and passed through it until she reached a point opposite Ber gen Heights, where she anchored. The steamtug her came alongside once more, and the troops were disem barked about half-past seven o'clock. The steaming then put off and landed the soldiers at their old quarters Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. The Star of the to her dock foot of Warren street, which she reached

put up in the soldiers' quarters to make them any way

presented nothing unusual to the spectator, looking from the wharf, save the American ensign stattiful evidences of her recent occupation by troops and of her warlike destination. Upon the main deck piled up against the sides of the wheelhouses, were some twenty or thirty cases of muskets, marked with the words "Major T. R. Holmes, Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harsent to reinforce Fort Sumter. Occupying various positions on the same deck and in the hold were some hundred or more barrels of pork and other stores for the provisioning of the troops, and a quantity of supplies for the garrison at Fort Sumter. A number of boxes of

The quarters of the troops were in the forward cabin or steerage. An inspection of this locality at once exhibited the recent presence of military men. The floor was lictered with old straps and other military parapherns lia, bearing the letters "U.S.," while the remnants of their meals were strewn around, foreibly reminding one of the soldier's life in camp and field. The number of berths originally in the steerage had not been sufficient to accommodate the detachment, and mattresses had been spread in the forward part of the cabin to supply the deficiency in the sleeping arrangements. THE SCENE ON BOARD DURING THE PIRING FROM

The particulars of the attack upon the Star of the West have been stated in an official manner by Captain McGorso. A few further details in regard to the affair possess a great deal of interest. The first shot fired passed across the bow of the vessel and struck the water about a ship's length ahead. The American ensign at the fore peak was then unfurled, and the vessel continued on amid the fire of the battery; but receiving no answer by signal from Fort Sumter in response to the hoisting of the American flag, and a couple of vessels coming down the harbor at the same time, apparently with a hostile intention, her head was turned for sea once more. During all this trying time, with the guns of the hate, apparently with a hostile intention, her head

tery continually souring out their deadly missiles, the most admirable order was preserved on board. The soldiers were sent below, and no one allowed to remain on deck except the officers and crew. The captain and first officers were at the pilot house, while the second mate was ready on the forward deck to get the relieving tackle to work in the event of any of the balls striking the wheel and preventing control over the vessel's move-ments. That there was good need of this precaution is shown by the close proximity of a ball that passed over the wheelbouse. The shots fired at the vessel during the first part of the attack struck short of her, but, gland ing up from the water, ricochoted over the vessel, and were plainly visible during their flight in this second

THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.
[From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 10.]
After a night of expectancy and anniety yesterday

morning was ushered upon us pregnant with events that may in all probability result in either a total consistion of all our troubles, or lead to the disastrous effects of a long, bloody and determined contest. That the spirit of our troops, of our leaders, and indeed of our whole population, is thoroughly aroused all have seen. The promptness and celerity of action on the part of the particle military with whom we are surrounded, gives a feeling of universal confidence and security that will result most beneficially in any event. If we are to have war, we are assured of the preservation of honor at least by the valiant hearts and strong arms that fight our battles; and if victory crowns our efforts, we know it will be properly and justly used. The spirit of our troops gives every evidence of this. The zeal and alacrity they have abover manifest it. The hardships they have endured exhibit the interest they have in the State and the loyalty with which they stard up for the cause of South Carolina.

None, therefore, were surprised when the deep toned.

manifest it. The hardships they have endured exhibit the interest they have in the State and the loyalty with which they stand up for the cause of South Carolina.

None, therefore, were surprised when the deep-tened cannons of the batteries and forts, occupied by the troops of the Commonwealth, spoke in tones of thunder on Wednesday merning. The telegraph had warned up of the approach of a vessel bearing reinforcements and supplies to the United States garrison in Fort Samter. The fortifications that had been thrown up on the points commanding the stronghold had been notified of the intention of the government at Washington, and for twolve or fourteen hours every one had prepared bimself for the event that was sure to come, with the attempt to land reinforcements at Sunter.

The ald expected for the garrison at this place did arrive. Early in the morning, between the hours of six and seven o clock, the city was intensely excited at the expected reports of heavy ordinance in the harbor. "The star of the West? was the exclamation of all. "One," "two," "three," "four" game—the context is begun. In a few minutes people from all parts of the dity came from their houses and were seen rushing out to the water's edge. The streets were soon througed with eager men, hurrying towards the battery and the wherves to ascertain all that could be learned of the noise made by the guns in the offing. The cannon, as long as they were discharged, went off in regular, deliberate succession, clearly evancing that in serving them the utmost infiliary precision had been attained, and reflected great credit upon those managing them.

With the maked eye, nothing of what was going on it the harbor could be discovered, and consequently the most intense excRement prevailed to find out what had caused the cessation of reports after seventeen or eighten had been discharged.

It was not until half an hour or so that the populace, by this time fully aroused to the inspertance of the movement evidently made by our troops, was put in possession

filled with people, and every scrap of intelligence was greedily devoured.

A RELIBEE NARRATION OF PACES.

From the most reliable authority, eye-witnesses of the affair, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following account of it:—

About six and a haif o'clock, or thereabouts, the steamer General Clinch, Capt. Relyea, having discovered the approach of the Star of the West, signalized the fact to the occupants of the battery lately thrown up on the beach at Morris Island. This vessel, it is known, left her wharf sometime during the evening before, with a guard of eighty men from the ranks of the Palmetto Guard and the Irish Volunteers. The duty assigned them was to keep strict surveillance over the harbor, and to make such signals as had been agreed upon in the event of the approach of reinforcements to the fortress in possession of the United States troops, as well as to report the approach of any vessel that may appear in the offling. In the early gray of the morning the guard boat first described the steamer heading in from the sea, and with as much celerity as possible performed the remaining part of the task assigned her.

As soon as signalized the entire camp on Morris' Island was astir. There was no need for the reveille beat to quarters. The men were already at their posts before the orders were given. For some minutes they remained in anxious suspense, ready for what every one believed sure to come, and that a volley from the heavy guns of Sumter.

As soon as the Star of the West rounded the point she

ed in anxious suspense, ready for what every one believed sure to come, and that a voiley from the heavy guns of Sumter.

As soon as the Star of the West rounded the point she took to what is termed "ship channel," inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward until nearly opposite the work on Morris Island, not more than three-quariers of a rulle from the battery, and within excellent range of the guns. At this position of affairs the command was given to fire, and a ball was sent whizzing athwart the bows of the steamer. This significant hint to proceed no further was noticed in no other manner by the vessel than by displaying a large liag of the federal Union. As son as the states and stripes were run up to the massihead, the act of defiance was met with a succession of heavy shots from the fortification. The vessel continued on her way with increased speel, but one or two shots taking effect, she concluded to advance no further, and this conclusion was hostened by the shots from Moultrie which, though harmless and out of range of the steamer, still gave evidence that hotter work was on hand if further attempt was made to proceed.

The Star of the West was clearly made out as the name of the vessel, so that there was no mistake on this point. She was possessed of no armament. As soon as two dix shots had been fired upon her from Morris Island and as many more from Moultrie. It was evident that she would lower her colors to half mast. She veer above so as to avoid any further necknopers of the kind from the fortifications, which, with one or two more discharges, finally ceased.

The steamer was very trifling only two of about seventers.

the steamer was very trilling only two of about seven-teen shote—all that was fired—took effect upon her. One struck the vessel about the forward part of the bow, the other amidships, in the vicinity of the wheel house. No idea of the extent of damage done could be assortianed; indeed it could not have been known whether she had been struck at all had it not been for the heavy, dull sound, and subsequent crash, always accompanying the sound, and subsequent crash, always accompanying and ball that "makes its mark!" in a narul engagement. A all events she could not have been badly injured or distabled, for even while the firing continued she rounded the and started off scaward. As soon as this intention we shown all firing was instantly suspended.

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FORT SUNTER.

While the engagement instell no demonstration over was made by the command in possession of frowning fortross.—Sunter—except the opening of 17 port-holes and running out of the guns which bear upon the first label and Moultrie. Major Anderson, however, grudently forbore to fire, and no doubt experienced great relief when he saw the vessel steaming out of the harbor.

At Castle Pinckney, under command of Colonel Pettigrew, the ardor of the men knew no bounds. The greatest eagerness was shown by all to have a shot at the stranger, with the intention of bringing out the fire of Fort Sonter. The guns of the Castle were all manned simply upon the spontaneous movement of the men themselves. Each sprang to his post, without command of the officer in charge. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could restrain them from firing; and it was not until a peremptory order to that effect was given that they held themselves aloof from the batteries. The eagerness at Forts Moultrie and Johnson was equally great, though the garrison at the former were gratified in the privilege of a number of harmless shots. Better lock to them next time.

Who firstly first succession was evident and colons on the content of the count of the castle was not until a peremptory order to that effect was given that they held themselves aloof from the batteries. The eagerness at Forts Moultrie and Johnson was equally great, though the garrison at the former were gratified in the privilege of a number of harmless shots. Better lock to them next time.

who prime the riest shot? Since the event of the crisis much curiosity has been excited to learn the man who fired the first shot. After diligent inquiry we believe it is settled that the honor belongs to the Washington Light infantry. Though this copps is not statemed in the intrenchments on Morris island, from which the first gun was fired, still a single representative of the corps, we are informed, was at one of the guns and to him befull the duty. We believe the name of the gentleman is Licetenant J. L. Branch.

Lieutenant J. L. Branch.

THE CITY.

After all the facts of the affair in the harber had become generally known throughout the city the excitement in no wise absted. Several companies of troops never before in actual service were called out and sent to different localities, where their presence might be needed, and every precaution was taken by the energetic administration to secure all points that might be useful. In the streets military uniforms were numerous. Old and young assumed the "cloth of war," and took their places in the ranks. War, actual war, seemed inevitable; but, with the thousand and one rumors that fiew about, nothing could be set down as certain.

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The flag of freez.

Towards eleven o'clock a beat from Fort Sunter, bearing an officer in full uniform, with a white flag, was seen to approch the city. The officer was met at the what! by one or two gentlemen, and was sufered in quictness to land. He gave his name as Lieutenant Hall, United States Army, hearer of dispatches from Major Anderson, commanding Fort Sunter, to the Governor of South Carolina, and inquired the way to the Governor of guarters. Under the guidance of several gentlemen the Lieutenant was taken to the City Hall, followed by an immerse though orderly and unexpired throng—attracted by curlesty to learn the object of his mission. After arriving at the City Hall, it was found that the Governor did not occupy any portion of the building, and after a delay of several minutes to learn where the Executive could be found, the officer was joined by a gentleman in military habit, who undertook to give him conduct.

While waiting at this point the crowd outside increased at a tremendous rate. The court room was filled, the stairs were filled, and even the street was densely thronged, though not the slighest indignity, either by word or deed, was indiced upon the representative of the United States. In perfect security he was allowed to take his way to the Governor, with whom he afterwards remained for over two hours.

The object of the mission not being known, created great excitement among the people, so much so that had couled his interview. He was then excepted to a carriage and driven, in company with two aid of the Governor, to the wharf, where he re-embarked for the fort.

The subject matter of the communication between Major Anderson and Governor Pickens will be found in

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON. INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.
[Correspondence of the Baitimore American.]

RETURN OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

Exchanged Relative to the Star of the West. Preparation to the Star of the West. Preparation to the Handle And American Community—A Soldier Actionally Stot—All Engar for the Pray—The Street Through with Volunteers—The Especial Confect of the West.—The Flag of Truce, do.

The West.—The Flag of Truce, do.

The Morridge of the was consummated the first act of what may in all probability prove to be one of the bloodiest was an record. All day yesterday our people were excited beyond endurance, anxiously expecting the issue [CONTINUED ON RIGHTH PAGE.]